

## Technical Data Sheet

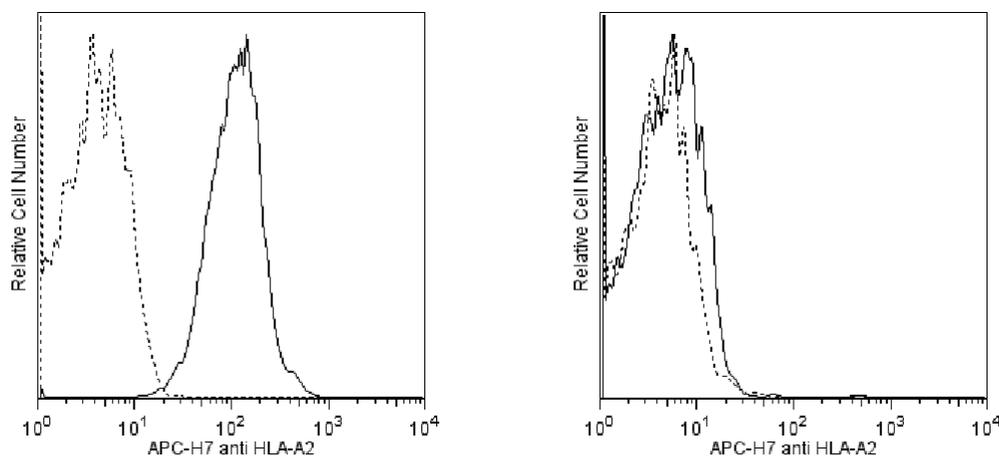
## APC-H7 Anti-Human HLA-A2

## Product Information

<b>Material Number:</b>	561342
<b>Alternate Name:</b>	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen A2 alpha chain
<b>Size:</b>	50 tests
<b>Vol. per Test:</b>	5 µl
<b>Clone:</b>	BB7.2
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG2b, κ
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Tested: Human
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, protein stabilizer, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

## Description

The monoclonal antibody BB7.2 specifically binds to the α subunit of the human leukocyte antigen-A2 (HLA-A2), a class I molecule of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The MHC gene locus encodes a group of highly polymorphic, cell-surface proteins that play a broad role in the immune response to protein antigens. MHC molecules function by binding and presenting small antigenic protein fragments to antigen-specific receptors expressed by T cells (TCR). Human (*human leukocyte antigen/HLA*) MHC molecules comprise two major classes, MHC class I and class II. Functionally, class I MHC molecules can bind peptides derived from intracellular antigens (eg, viral and some bacterial antigens) that are specifically recognized by CD8+ T cells, and class II MHC molecules recognize antigens derived from pathogens multiplying in intracellular vesicles, and those derived from ingested extracellular bacteria. When presented on the cell surface by the MHC class II molecules, these antigens are recognized by CD4+ T cells. TCR recognize both processed peptides bound to MHC, as well as regions of the MHC molecule itself. CD4 and CD8 accessory molecules strengthen formation of the TCR-MHC complex through their interaction with non-polymorphic regions of the MHC molecule.



*Flow cytometric analysis of human HLA-A2 on lymphocytes from HLA-A2-positive and -negative donors. Human whole blood from either an HLA-A2-positive (Left Panel) or an HLA-A2-negative (Right Panel) donor was stained with the APC-H7 Mouse Anti-Human HLA-A2 antibody (Cat. No. 561342; solid line histogram) or with a APC-H7 Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Cat. No. 560183; dashed line histogram). The erythrocytes were lysed with BD PharmLyse™ Lysing Buffer (Cat. No. 555899). The fluorescence histograms were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes. Flow cytometry was performed using a BD™ LSR II Flow Cytometer System.*

## Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with APC-H7 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and APC-H7 were removed.

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

## Application Notes

## Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
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## Suggested Companion Products

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Clone</u>
555899	Lysing Buffer	100 ml	(none)
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 ml	(none)
560183	APC-H7 Mouse IgG2b, $\kappa$ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	27-35

## Product Notices

1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use  $1 \times 10^6$  cells in a 100- $\mu$ l experimental sample (a test).
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
4. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/en/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/en/protocols) for technical protocols.
5. Please observe the following precautions: Absorption of visible light can significantly alter the energy transfer occurring in any tandem fluorochrome conjugate; therefore, we recommend that special precautions be taken (such as wrapping vials, tubes, or racks in aluminum foil) to prevent exposure of conjugated reagents, including cells stained with those reagents, to room illumination.
6. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
7. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at [www.bdbiosciences.com/colors](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/colors).
8. Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited.
9. BD APC-H7 is a tandem conjugate and an analog of APC-Cy7 with the same spectral properties. It has decreased intensity but it is engineered for greater stability and less spillover in the APC channel and consequently offers better performance than APC-Cy7. It has an absorption maximum of approximately 650 nm. When excited by light from a red laser, the APC fluorochrome can transfer energy to the cyanine dye, which then emits at a longer wavelength. The resulting fluorescent emission maximum is approximately 767 nm. BD recommends that a 750-nm longpass filter be used along with a red-sensitive detector such as the Hamamatsu R3896 PMT. As with APC-Cy7 special filters are required when using APC-H7 in conjunction with APC.  
Note: Although our APC-H7 products demonstrate higher lot-to lot consistency than other APC tandem conjugate products, and every effort is made to minimize the lot-to-lot variation in residual emission from APC, it is strongly recommended that every lot be tested for differences in the amount of compensation required and that individual compensation controls are run for each APC-H7 conjugate.  
Note: Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited.
10. Although BD APC-H7 is engineered to minimize spillover to the APC channel and is more stable and less affected by light, temperature, and formaldehyde-based fixatives, compared to other APC-cyanine tandem dyes, it is still good practice to minimize as much as possible, any light, temperature and fixative exposure when working with all fluorescent conjugates.

## References

- Bjorkman PJ, Saper MA, Samraoui B, Bennett WS, Strominger JL, Wiley DC. Structure of the human class I histocompatibility antigen, HLA-A2. *Nature*. 1987; 329(6139):506-512. (Biology)
- Bjorkman PJ, Saper MA, Samraoui B, Bennett WS, Strominger JL, Wiley DC. The foreign antigen binding site and T cell recognition regions of class I histocompatibility antigens. *Nature*. 1987; 329(6139):512-518. (Biology)
- Romero P, Dunbar PR, Valmori D. Ex vivo staining of metastatic lymph nodes by class I major histocompatibility complex tetramers reveals high numbers of antigen-experienced tumor-specific cytolytic T lymphocytes. *J Exp Med*. 1998; 188(9):1641-1650. (Biology)